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because of the neutrality of Italy in the present war. Others, however, suggested that it would be better to meet in Holland, a country which they regarded as even more neutral than Italy.

Among the candidates already mentioned are Cardinals Maffi, De La Torre, Agard, Pompij and Bertrand, the last named ex-nuncio of Mexico.

There is much interest in the matter at where the body of the pope will find its final resting place. It is recalled that carrying the body of Pius IX from St. Peter's to St. Lawrence caused a riot. For this reason, the body of Pope Leo, although he had expressed a wish to be buried in St. John's Lateran, where his tomb was erected, is still in St. Peter's, as the late pope feared that the transportation might cause disorders. It is believed that Pius X chose St. Peter's for his tomb in order to avoid the possibility of unpleasantness.

The Quirinal Palace today saw the papal recently drew up new rules to govern future conclaves and that abolished the right of veto of foreign powers, thus freeing the cardinals of temporal influence in spiritual matters. The new rules also, the paper says, modified some of the formalities concerning the duration of the conclave.

The arrival of Cardinal Della Volpe, chamberlain of the church, from India today was anxiously awaited. As chamberlain, he will direct the Holy See temporarily and will conduct the traditional ceremony in which the pontiff is officially pronounced dead.

In this ceremony the chamberlain lifts the covering from the face of the dead, and with a silver hammer touches the forehead three times, saying each time:

"Giuseppe Barto." When there is no reply he announces:

"The pope is really dead."

This is done in the presence of the cardinals, a few intimates of the dead, and the penitentiaries of St. Peter's, who will prepare the body for the tomb.

Later the body will be removed to another room where it will be embalmed. The sacred college will deliberate on the day on which it will be transported to St. Peter's for the three days' chapel sacramentum, before burial. The funeral service will be held in the Sistine Chapel.

Those interested in coincidence point out that the pope died on August 20, exactly eleven years and one month after the death of Pope Leo on July 20, 1903.

CONCLAVE FOR ELECTION ON SEPTEMBER 3D

It is expected that the conclave for the election of a pope will be held on September 3 after a delay to give time for the cardinals from several countries to arrive. Even so, it is doubtful whether Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell can reach here by that time from the United States and Cardinals Cavalchante from Rio Janeiro, owing to the partial suspension of the steamship service. It is stated, however, that notwithstanding the war, special trains will be put at the disposal of the cardinals in Europe.

The rising sun which gilded the image of St. Joseph on the wall of the pontiff's bed, found the Franciscan penitentiaries keeping the dead watch and murmuring prayers outside St. Peter's square which had been filled throughout the night with persons of every rank until the death of the pope was announced, was deserted. Under the eulogies at the bronze door of the Vatican two Italian carabiniers exchanged reports with the Swiss guards regarding the death of His Holiness.

Monsignor Zampani of the pope's household, assisted by the secretary and the pontiff's valet, laid out the body, placed the crucifix in the hands and stationed lighted candles about the bed.

It happened that Cardinal Della Volpe, the chamberlain, Cardinals Scallioni and Vannutelli, dean of the

sacred college and Antonio Agard, chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, were absent from Rome, but it was announced that Cardinal Della Volpe would return today and immediately on his arrival, invite the members of the sacred college to decide on the funeral ceremonies which will occupy three days.

Interest in Rome when the dying condition of the pontiff was admitted was intense. Throughout the night carriages crowded the vicinity of the Vatican, bringing diplomats and noblemen. The nights of Malta migrants with bishops, priests, monks and nuns, making anxious inquiry in many languages.

Those who were admitted to the papal claimed the royal staircase to the papal ante chamber, where Swiss guards in their multi-colored uniforms paraded solemnly up and down Clementine Hall. Many were admitted to the throne room where the physical bulletins were posted.

All the visitors registered.

After midnight the telephone line from the Vatican was disconnected and from then on nothing of what transpired within was known to the public until the death of His Holiness.

Premier Salandra has sent notifications of the death of the pope to the authorities throughout the kingdom, instructing them at the same time to take part in the funeral ceremonies if invited.

For the first time since the fall of the temporal power, a pope has died without it being necessary for the Italian authorities to take any special precautions.

When both Pius IX and Pope Leo passed away, the government found it advisable to occupy St. Peter's square and the principal thoroughfares leading to the Vatican with troops ready to intervene should occasion arise. In case of the death of Pope Pius X however, on account of the hour of his death, such precautions were not necessary.

Father Francis Xavier Werne, general of the Society of Jesus, also died in Rome this morning. Father Werne was called "the black pope," a nickname used to indicate his power behind the throne. The late pontiff was generally known as the "white pope."

It is believed that the body of Pope Pius will be placed in a casket in the death chamber at 4 o'clock this morning.

The body of the late pope repose on a little iron bed with damask coverings. Beside the bed was a small image of the virgin.

PERIOD OF OFFICIAL MOURNING IN ENGLAND

Washington, Aug. 20.—The official announcement of the Vatican of the death of Pope Pius X was received by the apostolic delegate, Monsignor Bonzano at 7:30 this morning, at the moment he was celebrating mass in the chapel of the delegation. It came from Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of state, was dated at Rome at 4:44 this morning, and said:

"Holy Father dangerously ill since morning. He may die at any moment."

These were the only official communications received.

There will be a period of official mourning and probably a memorial ceremony at a later date, at which the apostolic delegate will officiate.

THE LIFE STORY OF POPE PIUS X

Giuseppe Melchiorre Sarto, known to the world as Pope Pius X, was elected to the pontificate on August 4, 1903, and during his occupancy of his exalted office as head of the Roman Catholic church he was confronted with some of the most momentous problems, religious and governmental, with which the Holy See has had to deal in modern times.

Pope Pius was born on June 2, 1835, at Riese, in the Venetian province, the first child of Gian-Battista Sarto, a postman, and his wife Margherita. Giuseppe's early career was influenced by the village priest, who took a liking for the boy, taught him to read and write and drummed into the youthful head the rudiments of

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